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# Richmond Times-Dispatch

Our Woman's Page  
The Cleverest of Fashion Cuts.  
Useful Hints etc.

66th YEAR VOLUME 86 NUMBER 58 RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1916. —TEN PAGES. WEATHER PAGE 7 —FAIR PRICE, 2 CENTS

## BERLIN STANDS BY ORDERS TO SINK ALL ARMED SHIPS

Assurances to U. S. Apply Only to Merchantmen of Peaceful Character.

SUBMARINE COMMANDERS READY TO BEGIN CAMPAIGN

Neither This Government nor Any Other Nation Requests Postponement.

BERNSTORFF TO SEE LANSING

May Discuss With Him What May Be Considered Defensive Armament.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—A speed three-quarters of a knot in excess of contract requirements was attained by the super-dreadnought Pennsylvania, when she was pushed on the fastest mile of her standardization tests at the rate of 21.75 knots an hour to-day. Eleven runs were made to complete the tests halted by thick weather last Thursday.

The average for high speed runs was 21.5 knots per hour. Three runs each were made at fifteen and twenty-one knots. In her record sprint, the big ship, which has been hailed by American naval officers as the newest and most powerful fighter afloat, was driven by her propellers at the rate of 21.5 revolutions a minute. In making her contract speed of twenty-one knots, 210 revolutions a minute were necessary.

The board of inspection and survey that is conducting the trials summed up the day's work as "a very successful trial." They said the engine worked smoothly, the oil burners produced little smoke, and there was a marked absence of vibration.

The Pennsylvania has yet to make her twelve-hour full-power run. Her actual displacement to-day was 21,150 tons, and her estimated maximum horsepower was 28,000.

Captain W. G. Melvin, of Newport News, was the navigating officer.

## KILLS MAN WHO WRONGED HER

Fifteen-Year-Old Bride of Charles Harrison Released With Husband After Each Gives \$2,500 Bail.

FORT WORTH, TEX., January 27.—Mrs. Katherine Vance Harrison, fifteen-year-old bride of Charles Harrison, nephew of Mrs. Culbertson, wife of United States Senator Charles Culbertson, of Texas, was released to-day with her husband after they had given \$2,500 bail each to answer charges of kidnapping and abduction.

The police said Mrs. Harrison had confessed that she shot and killed W. R. Warren, a hotel proprietor, and claimed that he had wronged her before her marriage.

Warren's body was found, riddled with bullets, at the side of a country road near here on December 22, 1915. There were few clues to the identity of his slayer. Yesterday an arrest was made in the case. Later the police announced that Mrs. Harrison, to clear the suspected men, had admitted in a signed statement that she was responsible for Warren's death. She invited Warren into her automobile, introduced him to her husband and drove into the country, the police statement said.

An isolated spot, according to the statement, she asked Warren to get out and see if a tire was flat. When he walked around the car, she shot him, according to the alleged confession.

## GERMAN EDITORS ORGANIZE

Not Pleased With Wilson nor with Roosevelt, but Take No Concerted Political Action.

CHICAGO, February 27.—The National Association of German Publishers was organized here to-day by Paul F. Mueller, of the Abendpost, of Chicago, as president. Fifty publishers from the leading cities of the country were present.

The meeting, the first session of which was held yesterday, concerned itself only with business questions, according to Mr. Mueller. Formerly, according to Richard Bartholdt, of St. Louis, was among those present.

"Politics received little attention, and that informally," said Mr. Bartholdt. "Of course, it is understood that German generally are not pleased with President Wilson's idea of neutrality, nor do they like Colonel Roosevelt, but the organization was not formed with an idea of concerted political action. The German editors don't want a pro-German president for a pro-British president, but they do want a pro-American president."

The principal subjects discussed to-day were labor and the question of a German news-gathering and distributing agency at Washington.

## BRYAN LEAVES FOR NORTH

Will Not Return to Winter Home in Miami Until After November Election.

MIAMI, FLA., February 27.—W. J. Bryan left here to-night to spend the next nine months in the North, stating it is his intention to return to his winter home here after the November election.

He will reach Washington on March 1, and New York the following day. Speaking engagements will occupy his time until March 20, when he arrives in Lincoln to attend a birthday dinner in his honor.

He expects to spend the month of April campaigning in Nebraska, and says that, following the Chautauque season in July and August, he will devote the remaining two months before election to the presidential campaign. When asked if he would attend the Democratic National Convention, he said, "Of course."

## BISHOP CARTER DEAD

United Brethren Churchman Dies From Bruises Sustained When Attacked by Highwaymen.

CINCINNATI, O., February 27.—Rev. Thomas C. Carter, D. D., of Chattanooga, Tenn., bishop in the United Brethren Church, died here to-day. One night shortly after his arrival here eight days ago he was attacked by highwaymen, knocked down and robbed, and, according to physicians, died from erysipelas, caused from bruises sustained at that time.

Bishop Carter was a former Methodist and served the Methodist Church as missionary to China and as editor in Tennessee.

## Battleship Exceeds Its Contract Speed

Super-Dreadnought Pennsylvania Hailed as Most Powerful Fighter Afloat.

ROCKLAND, ME., February 27.—A speed three-quarters of a knot in excess of contract requirements was attained by the super-dreadnought Pennsylvania, when she was pushed on the fastest mile of her standardization tests at the rate of 21.75 knots an hour to-day. Eleven runs were made to complete the tests halted by thick weather last Thursday.

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## PROHIBITION BILL HEARING IN HOUSE

Mapp Measure Comes Before Welfare Committee at 3:30 o'Clock To-Day.

## EXPECT SPIRITED CONTEST

Co-Ordinate College Up in Senate as Special Order of Business.

After holding the center of the stage in the Senate for the greater part of two weeks, and receiving its passport from the upper house at the end of a continuous debate of eight days, the Mapp prohibition bill will have its premiere on the opposite side of the Capitol this afternoon in the form of a public hearing before the House Committee on Moral and Social Welfare.

The meeting will be held in the hall of the House of Delegates at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. Unless there is a hitch in the program, the hearing will be completed to-day and the bill reported favorably to the House. The committee is composed of Delegate Jordan, chairman, and Delegates Pitts, Keene, Stephens, Love, Jeff, Gordon, Thomas B. Wright, Moss, Jones, Cate, Williams and P. J. Wright.

The treatment that will be accorded the prohibition bill by the members of the lower house gave the Sabbath night assemblies in the hotel lobbies food for lively discussion. Predictions made last week and earlier that the Anti-Saloon League steam roller will flatten every amendment looking to a radical departure from system worked out by the Senate, lost caste, as one prominent member after another expressed his dissatisfaction with the bill in some of its features.

## FIGHT CENTERS ABOUT COMMISSIONER FEATURE

As in the Senate, the main fight in the House will center about the administration of the law—whether there shall be a commissioner of prohibition, Delegate H. A. White, of Rockbridge, reflecting the feeling of his constituents, is against the commissioner, as is also Delegate Gordon, of Louisa, who consistently supported the prohibition movement at every session. Delegate Love, of Louisa, like Mr. Gordon, a member of the Moral and Social Welfare Committee, is against the creation of the new office as long as there is a Governor to enforce the States laws.

The widest possible difference of opinion prevails among recognized leaders of the House on this point. Delegate H. A. White, of Rockbridge, reflecting the feeling of his constituents, is against the commissioner, as is also Delegate Gordon, of Louisa, who consistently supported the prohibition movement at every session. Delegate Love, of Louisa, like Mr. Gordon, a member of the Moral and Social Welfare Committee, is against the creation of the new office as long as there is a Governor to enforce the States laws.

## REPUBLICANS MAY PLAY IMPORTANT PART

In the controversy over this feature of the Mapp bill in the House, there will enter a factor which was of comparatively small moment in the Senate—the position of the Republican minority. On at least two occasions during this session the Republicans of the House held the balance of power over the passage of State-wide significance of the bill. To the solid Republican vote is attributable the passage of the judges' pension repeal bill, and the bill providing for the popular election of school trustees. It was the solid front presented by the minority, also, that forced the House to pass a "milk-and-water" preparedness resolution in place of the unconditional resolution which was voted down.

## WOMAN'S COLLEGE BILL COMES UP TO-DA

It was pointed out in this connection last night that the Republicans, other things being equal, would be forced to vote for the prohibition law if the prohibition commissioner is against the plan to elect him by the General Assembly. Under the latter plan, the Legislature would elect the nominee of the Democratic caucus, thus virtually depriving the minority of any voice in the election.

First place on the legislative calendar to-day is held by the co-ordinate college bill, which comes up as a special and continuing order at 12:30 o'clock in the Senate.

The companion bill in the House is on its second reading, and will in all probability be reached to-day in the regular course of business. It will probably be passed by temporarily pending final action by the Senate, since if the measure is defeated in that body the House will be spared hours of useless debate. It is not believed that the Senate will vote on the bill until to-morrow.

Two other special orders promise to keep the Senate well occupied for the rest of this week. The game bill is fixed for 12:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and the antivenereal bill as a special order immediately following. In consequence of the time consumed by the prohibition bill, the Senate calendar has become heavily congested.

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## FIVE BRITISH SHIPS IS SUNDAY'S TOLL

Four Sunk by Mines and One Abandoned on Fire at Sea.

## SCORES OF LIVES ARE LOST

The Maloja and Empress of Fort William Go Down Two Miles Off Dover.

## Estimates Dead at 147

LONDON, February 27.—The Times estimates the Maloja dead at 147, of whom 117 were Lascars.

DOVER, February 27.—The steamship Maloja, a 12,431-ton vessel belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, struck a mine and sank within a half-hour two miles off Dover to-day. More than forty persons were drowned or killed as a result of the accident.

Near-by the Maloja at the time of the accident was the steamship Empress of Fort William. She hurried to the assistance of the stricken Maloja, met a similar fate and sank in half an hour.

It was a day of casualties at sea. Three other steamships were lost, making a total of five.

The British mail steamer Mocklenburg, of the Zealand Line, struck a mine on a voyage from Tilbury to Funchal, and went to the bottom. One of the line says that the passengers and crew were saved.

The steamship Birgit, according to official reports, "has been sunk." The same report says that seventeen survivors have been landed, but fails to mention the fate of the others.

The British steamship Suverio from New York to Havre, has been abandoned at sea. The members of the crew are reported to have been taken off by another steamship.

The Maloja left Tilbury only yesterday for Bombay by mail. It was a passenger ship of the line, and carried passengers of all classes, and a crew numbering about 200, most of them Lascars. Other passengers were to join the ship at Marseilles.

The steamer had just passed Admiralty Pier at Dover and was opposite Shakespeare Cliff when an explosion shook her from end to end. She listed immediately to port. High seas were running, and the captain tried to run the vessel around, but the engine room was swamped, and the ship became unmanageable.

The plight of the vessel was observed, and dozens of craft went at full speed to her rescue. One of them the British tanker Empress of Fort William, of 2,181 tons, struck another mine and sank near-by.

Aboard the Maloja everything possible was done to get the passengers and crew off. All the boats had already been swung out before she struck; as a precaution against accident, and all those aboard had sufficient time to put on life belts, instruction in the use of which had been given the previous evening.

Boat after boat and a number of rafts were sent away, while several persons leaped into the water and were picked up by the surrounding craft. It was at first thought that all had been saved, but later bodies were washed ashore, and the number was gradually added to during the day.

Owing to the fact that Dover is under strict military law, it was impossible to obtain only meager details from those rescued. The captain said that passengers and crew behaved splendidly.

PASSENGERS FOR MOST PART BRITISH OFFICIALS

The passengers were for the most part British officials in the Indian service, the most prominent being Judge O'Hfield, of the Indian High Court. Only one of the crew of the Empress of Fort William was drowned.

At midnight the bodies landed from the Maloja included eighteen men, eleven women and four children, in addition to eleven Lascars. Among the dead is Mrs. McLeod, wife of General McLeod.

It was about 10 o'clock in the morning when the accident occurred. The Maloja was steaming down the sea, children playing on the decks and the passengers carrying life belts in their hands. Suddenly there was a terrific explosion.

Just before she went to the bottom the vessel turned turtle, and for a few seconds the keel was visible above the surface. According to eyewitnesses, there was a second explosion, and while under the water the vessel righted herself, the masts became visible, and then she went down.

The captain and officers stuck by the ship to the last. Though all were saved, not one of them left the ship in the boats; they were all picked out of the water.

LOWERING OF BOATS DIRECTED BY CAPTAIN

The captain from the bridge directed the lowering of the boats, and called on everybody to keep calm, and everybody obeyed, though the scene immediately after the explosion was one sufficiently terrifying to cause a panic. Several children were blown to pieces, and the deck was covered with wreckage and wounded, but there was no sign of a panic.

Only a few boats could be lowered, and the heavy sea made the rescue work difficult. The majority of those saved were on rafts, of which the ship carried a large number. Most of the women and children lost their lives owing to the fact that one boat already in the water drifted under another which was being lowered and capsize. The captain remained on the bridge.

(Continued on Second Page.)

## Sacrifice Everything to Keep Out of War Save Humanity and Justice

Wilson Would Withhold Sword Until Light of Heaven Will Flash From Its Blade.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—President Wilson told members and guests at a Gridiron Club dinner last night that America ought to keep out of the European war, "not the sword of everything except this single thing upon which her character and her history are founded, her sense of humanity and justice."

The address was confidential, since the speeches at the dinners of the Gridiron Club, composed of newspaper correspondents, are not reported. It was made public, however, with the consent of the President and the club because many of those who heard it urged that it should go to the country.

TALKS OF NATION'S AFFAIRS WITH UNUSUAL GRACITY

The President spoke of the nation's affairs with unusual gracity. His hearers, including several hundred members of Congress, government officials, business men and correspondents, were brought to their feet cheering when he concluded with these words:

"I would be just as much ashamed to be rash as I would to be a coward. Valor is self-respecting. Valor is circumspect. Valor strikes only when it is right to strike. Valor withholds itself from all small implications and entanglements, and waits for the great opportunity when the sword will flash as if it carried the light of Heaven upon its blade."

The address follows:

"I have very little to say to-night, except to express my warm appreciation of the invariable courtesy of this club and of the reception you have so generously accorded me. I find that I am seldom tempted to say anything nowadays unless somebody starts something, and to-night nobody has started anything."

HE WHO SELFISHLY SEEKS OFFICE IS AUDACIOUS FOOL

"Your talk, Mr. Toastmaster, has been a great deal about candidacy for the presidency. It is not a new feeling on my part, but one which I entertain with a greater intensity than formerly, that a man who seeks the presidency of the United States for anything that it will bring to him is an audacious fool. The responsibilities of the office ought to sober a man even before he approaches it. One of the difficulties of the office seldom appreciated, I dare say, is that it is very difficult to think while so many people are talking, and particularly while so many people are talking in a way that obscures counsel and is entirely off the point."

"The point in national affairs, gentlemen, never lies along the lines of expediency. It always rests in the field of principle. The United States was not founded upon any principle of expediency; it was founded upon a profound principle of human liberty and of humanity, and whenever it bases its policy upon any other foundations than those, it builds on the sands and not upon solid rock. It seems to me that the most enlightening thing an American can do is suggested by something which the Vice-President said to-night. He complained that he found men who, when their attention was called to the signs of spring, did not see to him the heaven, did not see the movement of the free clouds, did not think of the great spaces of the quiet continent, but thought only of some immediate and pressing piece of business. It seems to me that if you do not think of the things that lie beyond and away from and disconnected from this scene in which we attempt to think and conduct, you are inevitably led astray. I would a great deal rather know what they are talking about around quiet firesides all over this country than what they are talking about in the cloak-rooms of Congress. I would a great deal rather know what the men on the trains and by the wayside and in the shops and on the farms are thinking about and yearning for than hear signs of spring, did not see to him the heaven, did not see the movement of the free clouds, did not think of the great spaces of the quiet continent, but thought only of some immediate and pressing piece of business. It seems to me that if you do not think of the things that lie beyond and away from and disconnected from this scene in which we attempt to think and conduct, you are inevitably led astray. 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